WAITING FOR THE VERDICT.

Prussian Lancers Riding Down Helpless People.

THE PARISIANS DEJECTED.

Movements of the Ecvolutionary Socialist Democracy.

PARIS, Feb. 13, 1871. The official returns of the elections appear to be a feat of arithmetic that the Mayors of Paris, although aided by 8,000 scrutators, are utterly unable to ac omplish. The elections in Paris took place on the sth; but as yet we have received no official state ment as to the names of those who are to represent this city in the National Assembly. It was originally announced that the state of the polis would be made known on Friday; then appeared a notice, signed by Jules Favre, stating that, it being utterly impossible to effect the examination of the votes within the time fixed by the order of the 8th February, the public must rest content for another twenty-four hours. The columness with which the people read the placard was surprising. They have become so accustomed to find the promises made by the government broken that they have long since given up belief in the nowery effusions of the men of the 4th September. Parisian excitability has been "knocked into a cacked hat" by the vicisal tudes of the last four months. We take things as they come and are thankful. Two days since the Parisians voted, but they are still in the dark as to the result of their handiwork. A few months since, when imperial velvet ruled the destines of France, a delay of a few hours in making known to the Belleville pets the state of the popular vote would have been the signal for riot and barricades. M. Rochefort would have cried aloud for vengeance in the next number of the Lanterne; M. Gustave Flourens would have screeched the war whoop; paving stones would have been torn up: omnibuse overturned; Napoleon would have tremble I on his throne and sycophants tottered around it. In those days of imperial tyramy the oppressors of the people did not dare to trifle with the public patience. Now, however, Jack is as good as his master, and his master is as good as Jack. What does it mat'er whether the result of the elections were known last week or this? Whether Garibald or the Duc d'Anmale, Louis Blanc or Prince Napoleon, Jules Favre or the Pope, represents the inhabitants of Paris, whose intellects have been all more or less stagnated by the siege? Business men declare that they find it impossible to bring their minds again to work. Our heads have secome unbalanced by the strange, isolated existence we have endured during the past five months. Of the events which have occurred during our im prisonment we know nothing. The world has gone rolling on shead of us; it will be long before we can take up the running. The slowness in giving the results of the voting is scandalous. In 1848 it was verified in less than twenty-four hours. On the occasion of the pictiscite, inst year, you may remember that I telegraphed the Paris vote, and, indeed, that of nearly the entire country, during the might. Yes terday the National Assembly met at Bordeaux, and yet the Paris elections were not actually known. It is certain, however, that the capital has placed at the head of the rist the names most nightly prized by the republic. Paris, undaunted by a five months slege, sends to Bordeaux those who have most energetically advised resistance and opposed capitala-

getically advised resistance and opposed capifulation. With regard to the Paris elections it is said
that one-therd of the inscribed electors abstained
from voting. This, with a want of proper understanding between the various factions of the liberal
conservatives must be the cause of
THE VICTORY GAINED BY THE VIOLENT PARTY.
Another reason given if r the great number of abstentions is the natural desire of those who have
been prisoners in Paris for months to take advantage of the armistice and return to their relatives or
friends in the provinces. In the dreadful position
of the contrary at the present moment pariotism
should have induced all to have exercised their right
of vote, even at the loss of self-gratification, as on
the conduct of the National Assentoly the Tuture of
France will depend.

the conduct of the National Assembly the Tailure of France will depend.

THE ELECTIONS IN THE PROVINCES have been in favor of the liberal conservatives. They are an answer to those in Paris. I have heard to-day from Versallies, however, that the Pressants are not satisfied with the appearance of the southern departments, and that they will not agree to a proposition of the southern They expect that the are not satisfied with the appearance of the southern departments, and that they will not agree to a prolongation of the armistics. They expect that the pro-inces will continue the stringgle, and have altready despatched two army corps to counteract any hostile movement in the South. The invacers know that their conditions will be unacceptable, and during the armistice they have continued to prepare for the renewal of hostilities. Parts is, of course, interly powerless, and remains an state quo. On Saturday the Germans sunderly stopped all communication with the provinces, and during the attendon a report gained ground that there was a general rising in the South in favor of the continuation of the way. The proclamation addressed by Garibaidi to the Army of the Vorges, dated 26th of January, has caused a painful scusation. The account he gives for wounded Frenchmen having been instally kill, day the enemy, of surgeons lawing been assassinated, of a wounded captain of the Francs-treurs having been test and burned alive, is sufficient to exasperate a people to compute repressed. Here the proposed a part of the property of the community property of the property of th burned alive, is sufficient to exasperate a people to commit reprisals. These invariably given you to the best of my power a fair, UNBIASED ACCOUNT OF THE SCENES I HAVE WIT-

commit reprisals. Thave invariably given you to the best of my power a fair, Unbiased account of THE SCENES I HAVE WITNINGSED.

Not having been present at acts of cruelty committed by the Prosslans I have hitherto passed without notice the o intal and savage conduct attributed to the enemy by the French piess. I have been informed on reliable authority that some of the Prussian wounded were afterwarfs Killed on one of the battle fields near Paris. But the apparently unjustifiable act was accounted for thus.—The French had advanced and were driven back. While retreating some teerman wounded fired as they parsed and the French despatched them. The account given by Gariba'di appears incredible, and if I had read it on Saturday, instead of this merning, it would have passed unnoticed in this letter, as I have invariably experienced the best freatment whenever I have come into contact with Prussians. Yesterday I went to St. Denis, at

THE PRUSSIAN OUTPOST ON THE SRIBGE.

There was a considerable number of French peoble waiting peaceably on the sidewark for their turn to pass the lines after the passes had been examined. Neither by gesture nor word was any provocation offered to the enemy. One of the Frussian isneers pressed the people back with his horse; a Frenchman raised has hand to save himself, the lancer should angrify in German, "Don't touch my horse's bridle D' then reining back his charger, he gave him the spor and deuberately and brutally disshed into the crowd, scattering, as he did so, men, women and children, several of whom were thrown down. It was an uscalled for, wanton and cowardiy act. If committed in America or England the crowd would have wreaked summary vengence on the aggressor, although certain of having been shot down immediately alterwards. As it was a small boy hurled a stone at the lancer. Unfortunately, the boy was not a good shot, tut, fortunately, the way me target of the same the stone in the arm—the stone strack me on the explicance. The bomba i to which we have been acknown to the pr

inneers, and I returned home saddened by the sight of this paintrally lively population now sudering and opplessed.

Fifs Paer Few Mostins Appear Like a dream.

The Imperial Guard leaving with enthusiasm, the passage of troops of every branch of the service, a splendid artillery and the carefully copyre i dreaded misrallieuses I described to you dist fully, where are they now? Swept away—scarcely a vestige of the trilliant throng to be found in Faris. Then cannot the establishment of the republic with a government of suronger minds. Military pageautry and effending yave way before ecol, calculating lawyers, accustomed to analyze facts. France would be regenerated, party feeling would no longer obstruct the defence of the country. France and history will pass & severe judgment on the self-constituted directors of intended distingtions. Everything they demanded has been cheerfully accorded. The people had but one object—to save France. The government wielded influence power. Men, money, ediers of corvice, the support of every class in society, the approval of the public and the assistance of the press were at their command. They decreed and all obeyed. Who can forget the joy and hope experienced by the besides inhabitants of the capital when they heard, sieged inhabitants of the capital when they heard.

in October, that there actually existed as Army of the Loire? It was but a ray of sunshine in a fright-ful tempest. For months Paris was buoyed up with hope; but he is now proctrate. OUR PRESENT CAPTIVITY, although provisions are more plentical, appears to

in October, that there actually existed as Army of the Lote? It was but a ray of sunahum in a frightful tempest. For months Paris was buoyed up with hope; but he is now proctate.

Although provisions are more pleatiful, appears to be more unbearable, since we have come into contact with our jailers, than when we lived on black bread and horse feeth. Although sunned by the incessant roar of cannon, we flattered ourselves that we were waiting for the signal to be given to cut through the investing lines, when the armies of relief approached, the capital. Now that the forts have yeen surrendered, the remarks dismantled and the troops disarmed, hope has given place to a sense of irritation and discontent most difficult to be described. Bhould the provinces continue the war the disappointment lelt by Parisians at not being able to render assistance will be lunense. The belief that the wer will be consumed has during the past few days gained ground. That the Pruesians should take possession of the provinces which they have coveted, should the French be unable to prevent them, is natural enough; but the Parisians cannot believe that a French National Assembly will ratify the cession and give up to Prussia 1,500,000 human beings without consulting them. And hence those most auxious for peace fear that their desire will not be accomplished. Another point worthy of remark is that the unified committees, of which the list of candidates has to a great extent transphed in Paris, are not lessing their time. To morrow an extraordinary electoral meeting will take place. Two delegates from each clab in the twenty arrondissements are invited by the electoral secuents revolutionary committee, constituted by the later of the mosting so elected, and the provinces have displayed that of reaction. The display of Paris, for which the

REVOLUTIONARY SOCIALIST PRINCEACY
will vote en nurse. The inoderate republicans do not appreve of the Paris vote. They consider that with the exception of a few names which do honor to the persons who se

AUSTRIA.

be French Elections-False Security of the Hapsburgs-What Is Necessary for the Safety of the Empire.

FRANKFORT, Feb. 16, 1871. The French elections have been the all interesting opic of the day, as on their result the continuance of the war or an early peace was depending. For everybody connected with France it was clear that free elections would result in the return of a monarchical Assembly, as the French peasant is adverse to the tribulations of party warfare, inseparable of a republic in France, and quite in the hands of the Catholic priests, who abhor the very name of a republic. It will never do in politics to cherish illusions, and the Germans would have been ill advised indeed if they had made dependent their future security on the ever-changing form of any French government. As it is, the Orieans party are in so large a majority that their ascending the threne is only a matter of time. The Oricans being a peaceable race and well minded to foreign countries it must be considered for the whole world the best way out of the difemma the French have got themselves into by raising a Bonaparte to the throne, who could only maintain his authority by builying other nations and by medding in their affairs. France is so rich a country and so blessed by nature that she will speedily recover from all her insfortunes if she looks to her own affairs and lets other people alone. While things take a better turn in France they are again on the wrong side in Austria.

THE EARSBURGS ARE INCURABLE, and believe themselves so much adored and their hereditary right so firmly established that they can never understand the necessities of a constitutional and modern government. The new Ministry apappointed for Cisithuanua is the gauntlet thrown into the face of the German people; it is just as if President Grant would form a cabinet of secessionists, leaving the Hungarians aside, who have their distinct milonality and who had the pluck to make the same recognized even by the obstinate and retrograde Hapsburgers. The Germans are remants of antiquated trines of the modery State in industry, knowledge and wealth. They shall now submit to be rused by the Czechs in the narrow-minded Czechian interest. It appears that the Hapsburgers mean thereby to separate the German countries under their sway from the rest of the Fatheriand. In this they will be greatly mistaken. The ciernan people do not covet any domination over foreign nations, but they have proved that they are failly competent to Keep their own.

FOREMIA.

Balf Rebabited by Greeks and half by Germans, is part and parced of the old German cenpire, and sursemman people do not covet any domination over foreign and the Germans would have been ill advised indeed if they had made dependent their future security on

press the Germans under their dominion. This is perfectly understood at Vienna, where the Free Pres-states with reason, "We Germans have nothing t fear, but you in the Hapsburg, mind what you ar about." THE PIRST CRY OF DISTRESS

THE FIRST CRY OF DISTRESS from Bohemia will be responded to by millions in our country; and should Austria be doomed to perdition she will bring it to a speedy issue. There can be very little doubt that the arrogance of the Austrian aristocracy and of the ultramontanes will be crumpled into the dust, and that the Austrian people will be great gainers if they get rid of their miserable government by a timely suicide.

THE MARRIE CATHEDRAL.

Money Pouring in for the Completion of the New St. Patrick's Cathedral-Meeting at the Cutholic Archbishop's.

beautiful Gothle church at Fifty-first street which, when completed, will be the finest ornament to Firth avenue, need not be delayed in construction for want of liberality on the part of the faithful. Happily for its success, it has become a fashionable object of donation,

and the crowning of its graceful spire will only be a matter of time, since the pecuniary side of the question presents no barrier.

At the meeting held on the 23d uls, the large sum of \$85,250 was subscribed, and at the adjourned meeting held on Thursday evening at the Archiepiscopal palace, a similar outpouring of generosity was manifested. The chair was taken by Mr. William O'Brien. Archbishop McCloskey made a brief speech recapitulating the necessity of promptly concluding the work on the marble temple. Catholic munificence had worked wonders intherto, and he hoped that this course would be sustained. He instanced the case of Mr. Renwick, the architect, who, although not a Catholic, had signified his intention of presenting the fund with the salary of \$1,500 per annam, agreed to be given him for services in superintending the work.

The treasurer, Mr. John O'Brien, announced that he had already received \$55,500 out of the amounts subscribed on the 224 uit. It was stated by the chairman that the list would now be opened by Mr. Hoguet, the secretary, for additional donations, and called on the gentlemen present to register their names, with the following magnificent result:—Names of subscribers at meeting of 224 February, omitted in former publication:—

J. Townsend Cosmolly.

250

Names of subscribers at meeting of Thursday meeting held on Thursday evening at the Archiepis-

Names of subscriners at meeting of Thursday evening, March 2:—

Jac et O'Donahie. \$1.00

Thomas J. O'Donahie.

H. W. Beyer.

J. d. g. Michael Connol'y.
Patrick Mooney.
Joseph Howard Jr.
Patrick Henry Jones.
W. S. Caidwell.
Decit Led jer.
Hidhard O'Gorman.
Daniel Concr.
James McKennin.
Joseph J. Marrin.
Wildam J. Marc.
Joseph J. Marrin.
Wildam J. Kane.
Joseph J. Marrin.
F. H. Charchill.
Paul L. Thiband.
Frank A. Oils.
Try Sterist James O'Brien.
Wildam Kennelly.
Addrema, Phonas Did's.
Frillem Hildebren.
Junge Cardozo
James O'Well.
Edward Jamoniague.
Colonis S. Capaida.
C. F. Stoppanni.
A. Grand Alip his salendy subscribed \$1,000.

FORMIDABLE EUROPEAN COALITION

The Roman Catholic Influence Fusing with the Growing German Power.

The Legitimists and the Catholic Power-Bishop Dupanloup's Letter-France, Beigium and Germany - The Bavarian Ultramontanes Coming Events.

Euro e is literally in a state of fusion. It reminds one of the great cauldron of the sorceress in Goëthe's "Fanst"—some imps are standing round stirring up the infernal potton, while others endeavor to draw near, desirous of their share. The unengaged princely and royal aspirants are the imps, who are doing their utmost in politics, in order, in their turn, to fish in the caudron of European compileations, into which Bismarck has plunged, pell mell, royalty feudal absolutists, constitutional, democratic, dema gogical and even socialistic principles. It is left to the chance of the fork or sword—all is there. But in order to approach the permission of the German Chanceller is necessary, who is about to prove that he was not too rash when he exclaimed, "Why speak to me of Europe? That no longer exists. There is but Prussia." In this chaos of doubt a great fact, deserving general artention, comes prominently

RETURN OF CATHOLICISM. It was believed to have been overthrown, not indeed as dogma, but as a political party. The fall of the temporal power of Papacy was believed to have caused its annihilation in a fatal and irretrievable never shown mere forcibly its procean character. It was in Beigium, as is well known, that the fall of the temporal power of the Pope coincided with the return of the Catholics to power. Six or sever months have clapsed since that time, and to-day the clerical and legitimist party is rising from its sepulchre in France, is holding up its head, and takes its place as a living party with which we shall

takes its place as a living party with which we shall have to deal. It may well be compared with the resurrection of Luzarus.

The Learnmarts and the Catholic Power.

Who could have believed that the withered lities which had been piously placed among relies by a few noble ladies of the Faubourg St. German would have been made again to blossom? One cannot for a moment hesitate on this score. All those now in France who have returned within the folds of the principles of the legitimist party are Catholics and upholders of the temporal power. They had no other choice but Bonapartism or legitimatism, inasmuch as they know they have no more hope from the orientials than from the republicans.

BISHOP DUPANLOUP'S LETTER.

The advice given, without the aid of Prussian bayonets, by Monseigneur Dupanloup, Bishop of Oricans, in his letter to the electors, was:—"Be united in a great, wide sentiment of patriotism. Wrest our country from the abyss into which she has sunk; give to yourselves at last an uncontested government, founded upon order and upon just principles of right; and, that it may no longer be the plaything of revolution, conciliate authority with liberty."

France, Bellgium and in France that

the plaything of revelution, conciliate authority with interty."

France, belgium and defamany.

And it is not only in Belgium and in France that a transitory revival, or, to use a French idiomatic expression, "L'été de la St. Martin," of Catholicism may be seen. A bositive phenomenon is now taking place in Germany. It is scarcely necessary, i imagine, to recail to mind that the principal elements in the obstinate resis ance met with by Prussia in her absorbing projects of German unification was the Catholic element. It has been witnessed with what tenacity the Catholics of Bavaria defended to the very last the bulwark of Bavarian independence, nothwithstanding the breach caused by the diplomacy of Bismarck and by the strategic bullets of General Moltke. Well, by an evolution as unicorescen as it is significant, the Bavarian ultramontaires are on the point, if they have not done so already, of going over, bag and baggage, to the camp of the Protestant Emperor William I. of Prussia.

THE BAVARIAN ULTRAMONTANES. The chief of the Bavarian ultramontanes, the zealous defender of Infailibility, the uncompromising adversary of Pr.ssis, M. Joerg, has just written in the Historical and Catholic Review, published by him, a regular manifesto, entitled "The Last Days of Bavaria." Mr. Joerg, who had fought both verbally and with the pen against the entry of Bavaria into the German Confederation, is now going over to the enemy and is liberally throwing "we manche après la copnée." Me says:—"Since the King, the government and the Chamber have cowardly abdicate!; since they threw freinselves into the arms of Prussia, let us demand and proclaim the divorce. Let us have in view nothing but our catholic interests. Experience proves they are better protected, better sheltered from violence in Prussia than in any other German State annexed to the Confederation. Let us earnestly rally round the Emperor and the empire." Behold an ally whom Bismarck, not over scrupulous, will take good care not to despise.

M. de Bismarck foresees the contests he is to expect. The liberals and democrats of Germany, especially in the South, sooner or later, will commence the strife. Such an ally will be welcome; and the clerical party, exclaining, "Ginna, let us be friends," will not hold out the hand to him in vair. We shall then see the realization of a strange. be friends," will not hold out the name to mange varia. We shall then see the realization of a strange triple alliance. Russia, with her Greek-Pope Emperor: Protestant Russia and the ultramontane party. extremes meet, but that they blend together. What opposition could Europe offer to so formidable a coalition?

coalition?

DEFECTIONS AMONG THE LIBERALS.

Alas! In the body of the liberals the defections are as numerous as the falterings. Jould is a source of terflation, and freezes the most ordent convictions. For the present the party of liberty nave nothing to for the present the party of liberty have nothing to do but to collect togyther their disbanded memb.rs, to concentrate themselves, to organize their legions and to wait. The liberal party alone can aford to wait. Liberty can never be wholly obliterated. Liberty is eternal, and her triumph, under any eventuallities, assured.

MARKETHEN'S PROPOSAL.

A Magnificent Structure-Who the Proposets Are and What They Mean to Dofire at the Wheel. The recent agitation on the market question has

theroughly aroused the occupants of Washington and West Washington Markets to a full sense the value of the interests involved. and they have set thertselves to work to find a clear road which will suit all parties through the chaos of contending interests which now block the way. The difficulty seems to be that the public, which is composed of wholesale and retall consumers, wants one thing, the sinking fund another, and the marketmen (who are retail and wholesale dealers) something different. In the

endeavor to unify all these

CLASHING INTERESTS

the present occupants of the markets, through
their committee, propose to lease the
present site, upon a proper valuation,
by competent parties for twenty-one years, with
wharrage privileges and renewals of the same at
an annual rental of ten per cent on the assessed
value of the property. They further agree to build a

an annual rental of ten per cent on the assessed value of the property. They farther agree to build a MAGNIFICENT IRON STRUCTURE on the ground now occupied by washington Market, with all the modern improvements and conveniences for market purposes, five years from the date of the conclusion of the arrangement. They say they will, at the same lime, bind themselves to keep the premises in accordance with the sanitary rules of the Board of Health. They will pay on each renewal of the term ten per cent upon the value of the estate as it may then be estimated, minus the improvements, which shall revert to the tenants on the expiration of the lease. If the ground between the present market from and the fliver shall be filled in they offer to take it on the same terms, all fees for wagons to be collected by them and all privileges to be theirs, as at present. The market, they state, has been improved lately to the amount of \$50,090. They contend that

the retail business would be done up town, and it building they propose to erect would become an e clusively wholesale establishment, which would lar lees an impediment to the interests of the publishment have been as the whit and buz of

for which it is sought to displace them.

After a careful consideration of the numerous interests involved the marketmen have come to the conclusion that this proposition would be the singlest and most equitable solution, and the most directly tending to the interests of the public, of the question at Issue.

A SAD STORY.

A Drunken Husband and a Dead Wife.

On Thursday afternoon the wife of Edward Gurgen, of 448 West Thirty-second street, committed suicide by taking Paris green. When officer Morgan, of the Twentieth precinct, entered their apartments he found the wife lying on the floor, in one corner of the room, dead, and the husband lying in the middle of the floor stupidly drunk. He was die of the hoor stupicity drunk. He was removed to the station house, and remained pratially unconscious until yesterday morning, when he was informed of the unfortunate condition of his domestic affairs. He was conveyed before Justice Cox on a charge of habitual intoxication, but, promising to remain sober until his wife was buried, was allowed to go home. Gurgen has been constantly intoxicated for the past three weeks, and neglected to provide for his family, which is supposed to have so worked upon his wife's mind that are concluded to destroy herself.

EDUCATIONAL.

The College of the City of New York. in the college have just been announced. There has never been a more thorough and at the same time more satisfactory examination. The Faculty feel greatly pleased over it, and rightly, too; but not more than the trustees, and not more than all should who feel an interest in the success and growth of the college. The following table gives the results of

Total..... 584

In conversing with President Webb concerning the recent examination it was gratifying to hear him express strong feeling of personal regard for all the raculty. He was particularly pleased with the

the recent examination it was gratifying to hear him express strong feeling of personal regard for all the racuity. He was particularly pleased with the results in the Greek Department, where the order now maintained enables the Professor to give evidence of his high secolarly ability and gain for the college the reputation it aspires to gain as an institution offering to good students a strong and therough curriculum. The students have now a decided interest in their Greek.

It has been recently published in a literary magazine that in only three colleges in this country—in Harvard, kincingan and Cornell Universities—is the study of history seriously attempted. To this lat should be added the College of the City of New York. In the former New York Free Academy a Professorship of History and Belles I ettres was one of the first instituted. This was in 1848. Theodore Irving was Professor tall 1852, in which year he was succeeded by Charles E. Anthon, the present Professor. For the last eighteen years universal history has been systematically taught in the academy and its successor, the college, on the plan of the Notich colleges—that is, by using a text book, whence the students prepare their recitations, and by then making the recitations, a groundwork on which all manner of observations, illustrations, theories, applications and supplementary instruction generally, is embroidered. The objects kept steadily in view are to give the student knowledge and a desire to obtain more knowledge, to interest him in history, to exhibit the right method of cultivating it, and to encourage and develop an unprepualced and candid spirit of historical research. In the college curriculum, accordingly, this branch has from the first been considered as holding a position by no means inferior to any other, and its mituence has been as marked and satisfactory as any.

In connection with the above it may be remarked that, as to the attention paid to literature proper and the study of English literature, in the derivation of the lang

The Necessity for Normal Instruction All the large cities of the Union, even Providence. R. I., were until lately ahead of New York city in the matter of normal instruction. Heretofor scholars possessing a certain amount of knowledge. obtained certificates as teachers. These diplomas once procured, the graduates found places in the public schools, and then without any question as to fitness, without any evidence of the power to dis cipline or govern, sixty or seventy publis were entrusted to their care. Is it any wonder that conse-quences of the worst kind resulted? Such teachers. entering on their duties without actual teaching experience, must necessarily blunder and fall, experience, must necessarily blunder and fall, and blunder and fall they did. By such listraction children acquired a disgust for all knowledge, and, preferring the free and open streets to the dry routine exercises of the schoolroom, swelled the young army of idlers and vagrants with which this city is infested. Now, it is from this stray that our juvenile thieves are recruited, to reform whom our taxpayers expend immense sums annually. The remedy for this state of things is easy and natural. It is simply to render the schoolroom attractive, to make knowledge interesting instead of repulsive by employing skilled teachers. In a word, weed out incompetent teachers to make way for properly trained instructors. This or diminished. Considered from this point of view alone the question "Will normal instruction pay?" Is answered. There is another aspect which enables us to see that, by means of such instruction, our present apprepriations for educational purposes can be considerably tessened. Is a large, inefficient standing army more economical than a smaller, bester disciplined, compact one? If four trained teachers can do more work, and better of its kind, than six untrained instructors, and if they will perform this for the salaries now paid to five of the latter, cannot a considerable saving be effected? The truth is, there would be a raying in a multitude of respects—in school materials, books, pens, ink. slates, pencils, maps, furniture—which are costly items of educational expenditure. Such things under the control of careless teachers are wasted and abused, which under better management would be preserved and made to last longer.

As a step in the right direction the Normal College was founded one year ago, and during the short time the institution has been in existence it has met with the most gratifying success. The work before the college is of the most urgent kind, and its megnitude may be judged from the fact that more than 1,000 young ladies flocked to its opening, and the aggregate of applications for admission slace would reach as large a figure. Yet, while fortunate in its stoff, in its programme of studies, and, above all, in securing the atracament of its students, the college labits under serious disadvantages. Regarding the location the president tells us in his report that the noise of the neighboring theroughfares disturbs the recitations. Then the classroom accommodation is inadequate, the light is bad, the ventilation worse and plarground there is none. In the case of young men of nardy constitutions all this would be endurable enough, but in the case of delicate young ladies, the very cream of our grammar schools, such want of convenience and comfert must tell on the health and mind. In such an atmo pay ?" Is unswered. There is another aspect which

The amended charter of Long Island City has been perfected by the committee of Aldermen and citizens appointed by the Mayor. A number of side issues have been forced upon the Board. One o them is, "Shall the Bible be read in the schools!" them is, "Shall the Bible be read in the schools!"

The Catholic part of the community contend that as fully two-thirds of the chidren of the city who attend the schools belong to Catholic families, the reading should be dispensed with, while the Protestants contend that it is a question of State law and should not be brought into the charter. A large part of two sessions has been occupied in discussing the matter and hearing the opinions of citizens.

"A Taylayar," of Brookly whiles white them.

two sessions has been occupied in discussing the malter and hearing the opinions of citizens.

"A Taxpayer" of Brooklyn writes to one of the local papers a screed, the whole purport of which is a hit at "Greenleal's New Series." it is says:

Do you ask why I write these words of caution? Because I understand that "Greenleal's (so called) New Series" is being vigorously pressed on the Board and that certain interested parties are moving heaven and earth for its adoption. For mercy's take, in the gelection of school books if in nothing cise, let the chestion be decided on its merits; and even if the angel Gabriel is silent patient in a publishing house let influence and money alike be ignored.
I do not pretend to be much of a criffe, but I hardly turn over a page of the sories referred to without flading some violation of the Queen's English, as when I read on page 51, "A lumberman, having 55,00 feet of boatds, sold 162,3.2 feet of it," or on page 18, "The contents of a rectangular solid is equal, i.e." Now, certainly a school book should be a model of accuracy. We can hardly expect our chifdren to be guidless of rad gramman if we put in their hands school books that abound in it. But let this pays. There are still graver thoughts in Greenleat.

The arrangement is in some cases intolerable—for instance, when the United States money is treated before decimals, of which it is a direct application. The rules are encumbered with many words. The definitions are maddy. We might elte numerous cases in point; but any one histerable decided only to look at the rules and denations for himself.

rested needs only to look as the tools as in the self.

Worst of all, the book is not practical. It does not furnish worst of all, the book is not practical.

Over 800 applications for admission to the Normal College during this month. There were 530 candi-dates actually examined, of whom 330 were success-There are now 1,125 pupil teachers in the Normal

THE COURTS.

The Case of Captain Grindle, of the Old Colony-Charge Against Captain Peabody and His Mates-The Boston, Hartford and Brie Railroad Company Litigation - Interesting Contract Suit-A Contested Will Case Close of the February Term of the Court of General Semions-Decisions.

> UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT. Jurisdiction of Federal Tribunels.

No. 97.—The Susquehanna and Wyoming Valley Raitroad and Coal Company vs. R. M. Blatchford and J. B. Newman .- Appeal from the Circuit Court for the Western District of Pennsylvania. This bill was filed in March, 1867, to obtain the sale of certain lands belonging to the ratiroad company upon which the appellees held a mortgage in trust for the use of Henry Beckett, an alien, and Joseph Lloyd, a citizen, both residents of New Jersey. Beckett held \$250,000 and Loyd \$78,000 of the bonds of the com-\$250,000 and Loyd \$75,000 of the bends of the company and the allegation was the non-payment of interest thereon. Upon the hearing the decree was for the complainants, extending only to the payment of the coupons with interest and costs, if paid within one month of the date of the decree. The appellants insist here that Nowman, one of the plaintins, residing in Pennsylvania, the residence of the company, the court was without jurisdiction to pass the decree, except it was shown that all the bonds secured by the mor gage and outstanding were owned by parties qualified by citizenship to sue in the federal courts of the district where the suit was brought for their benefit; and these facts, it is said, were not sufficiently shown. It is urged also that the demand was insufficient, and that the company ordered to pay upon all the coupons presented, after deducting the government tax. The appellees maintain that it is well settled that the jurisdiction of the Court, when founded upon the citizenship of the parties, rests upon that of the real, and not of the nonman parties to the suit; that "the Courts of the United States have jurisdiction in a case between citizens of the same state if the plainting are only nominally such for the use of an alien." The question is to be tested by ascertaining who are the parties beneficially interested; in whose favor and against whom whil the final decree be actually made? It is manifest that in this case nothing can be decreed in favor of Newman, the party demurred to. Both he and Blatchford are the mere instruments or condults through whom the legal right of the real plaintiff could be asserted. On the merits it is submitted that no proof can be found in the record sustaining the allegations of the answer as to the offer of the company to pay er the failure of demand. pany and the allegation was the non-payment of

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT. Captain Grindle and the Old Colony Case.

The trial of Captain Isaiah S. Grindle, the captain of the American ship Old Colony, was commenced in the United States Circuit Court, before Judge Woodruff, on an indictment charging him with cruelly treating two of his seamen, Raymond Rau and Franco Frank, while on a voyage from Cadiz to this port. Assistant United States District Attor-

and Franco Frank, while on a voyage from Cadiz to this port. Assistant United States District Attorneys Davies and Purdy appeared for the government, and Judge Fullerton for the accused.

TESTHONY FOR THE PROSECTION.

Wm. Smith, a seaman on the vessel; Augustus Jones (colored), the cook, and H. B. Dockerty, the second mate, were called as government witnesses. The testimony was, in substance, the same as heretolore published, the purport of it being that Rau and Frank were compeled to do duty when suffering from severe liness, and were crucily and inhumanly treated on account of not being able to satisfactorily perform such duty. The testimony also showed that on one occasion, when Rau had been sent to do work that he complained he was unable to do, he endeavored to commit suicide by hanging himself in the rigging, and was discovered by the second mate and cut down just in time to save his life; that on another occasion, while Rau's feet were in a dreadful condition from sores, the capitain amused himself by walking over them repeatedly with his heavy boots; that Rau was dressed up in a fantastical suit, shoes fastened on his ears, with the toes pointed upward, so as to make him look like a donkey; a strek, on which a flag was mounted, put between his manacled arms and his body, and while in this condition, and suffering from hunger and sickness, was made to march up and down the deck for hours with a long chain, to which he was manacled, dragging behind, to afford diversion for the capitain; that both Rau and Frank were confined in a close, noisome room, with irons on their hands and chained to the floor, for weeks for hours with a long chain, to which he was manacled, dragging behind, to afford diversion for ine capitain; that both Rau and Frank were confined in have these unfortunates charged with attempting to set the vessel on fire, so as to forestall any complaint thee cook, out of compassion, smigged to them, and all because they could not work. In addition to this a conspiracy was formed to have these u

UNITED STATES DISTAICT COUST.

The Boston, Hartford and Bric Railroad Company-Decree of Bankruptcy Issued. Before Judge Blatchford.

In the Matter of the Eankruptcy of the Boston, Hortford and Eric Railroad Company. -- In this case petitions were filed by James Alden and the Adams' Express Company, asking for adjudication of bankruptcy against the Boston, Hartford and Eric Ratiroad Company; whereupon Seth Adams filed an aproad Company; whereupon Seth Adams filed an application for a suspension of proceedings in this district in said petition, alleging the pending of proceedings of the same character upon his petition in the district or Massachusetts, Aiter full and elaborate argument by all parties concerned, Judge Elatchford gave his decision, dismissing the application of Seth Adams. Orders of adjudication of bankruptcy were prepared on the 28th Pebruary and han sed to the Judge for his signature, the rail road company having previously withdrawn its denist of bankruptcy. Counsel for Adams obtained permission to reargue his motion, and it came up before the District Court. The argument was principally as to the proper construction of the stateenth order in regard to the jurisdiction of the Court. The petitioner claimed that the proceedings should be held here notwithstanding the action in Massachussets. Judge Blatchford antirued his decision, denying Adams' petition and sending the case to Registrar Ketchum.

A rather curious suit of cross-practice occurred during the argument. Mr. Choate, of counsel for Seth Adams, in closing, produced a certifiect copy of adjudication in bankruptcy granted by the District Court of Massachusetts, and which bore date March 2, 1871, and he claimed that under the rule the Court in Massachusetts acquired exclusive jurisdic-diction.

Such would probably have been the result had not Mr. Da Costa, of the counsel for Adams Express Company, and Mr. Curits, of counsel for James Allea, produced an adjudication in bankruptcy against the Boston, Hartford and Erie road in the Southern District of New York, dated Mirch 1, 1871. This put an entirely new aspect upon Mr. Choate's motion, and the Court decided as above stated. plication for a suspension of proceedings in this

UNITED STAT S COMMISSIONESS' COURT. The Case of Captain Penbody. Before Comufissioner Shields.

The defence in the case in which Captain Peabody and his mates are charged with crucky to colored seamen has been concluded, all the witnesses testifying to the captain's and mates' uniform kindness to the crew. The second mate, against whom the strongest case was made out by the prosecution, was allowed to go on his own recognizance, and the sum-ming up was adjourned to Monday next.

SUPREME COURT-SPECIAL TERM. Interesting Suit as to an Agreement About

Building Fronts. Before Judge Ingratam.

Horace F. Clark vs. The New York Life Insurance and Trust Company and James Purcell and Others .- This action is brought to restrain the owner and lessee of the premises on the southeast corner of Broadway and Twenty-second street from building thereon to the line of the street, and to compel them to set back their buildings seven and a hall feet. The owners, represented by the Trust Company and others, leased the premites in question to James Purcell, and bound him to erect a building James Purcell, and bound him to erect a building covering the whole premises. The original owners of the property on Twenty-second street, between Broadway and Fourth avenue, covenanted that the buildings to be erected on Twenty-second street should be set back seven and a half feet. The plaintiff owns the lot adjoining the premises in question, on which a house was built pursuant to the restriction, and this action is brought by him to determine whether this restriction applies to a building erected upon Broadway and running back on Twenty-second street. Of course in a case of this interest and magnitude an unusual number of lawyers were employed and by their combined efforts managed to occupy the stention of the Court nearly all day. For the plaintiff there appeared Mesers, Ecach, Daly and Brown, for the Trust Company Mesers, Betts and Robinson and Jeseph J. Marrin, and for Mr. Purceil, Mr. William H. Arnoux.

The evidence having all been put in an adjournment took place till Monday to hear the argument of

Decisions. By Judge Cardozo. Hunter et al. vs. Middleton et al. - Injunction dissolved, costs to abide event. Bentz vs. Bentz, Memoranda for counsel.

> SUPERIOR COURT-SPECIAL TERM. Decisions. By Judge Freedman.

Isaac Hutchinson vs. William Smith .- Order granted. Jesse Nall vs. Charles A. Darlington -Same.

Charles N. Mallory vs. The West Shore Hudson River Railroad Company.—Same.

John McGinn vs. Joseph Rose.—Order denying motion, with ten dollars costs.

Coulter vs. Flack.—Motion denied, with ten dollars costs.

Ouy vs. Rosefield.—Judgment for plaintiff on re-feree's report and twenty-five dollars allowance, O'Nell vs. Attwood.—Motion granted on terms. Townsend vs. O'Connell.—Motion granted on terms. Batjen vs. Leland.—Motion granted. Poster vs. Condit.—Motion denied.

The National Wood Manufacturing Company is. Held.—Judgment for plaintiff for \$270 and costs

The McCabill Contested Will Case. Before Surrogate Hutchings.

The contested will case of Bryan McCahill ocoqpied the attention of Surrogate Hutchings yesterday. McCahill died, leaving about \$300,000 or \$400,000. His will left some legacies, amounting in all to \$2,500, will left some legacies, amounting in all to \$2,000, for certain religious purposes, gave his wife a house and household furniture and \$1,200 a year in lieu of dower, and then divided all the rest of his property equally between his nephews and nieces, excluding Bryan McCahill, at having had his share, and giving another, Peter Brady, seven dollars per week. A codicil, executed a month later, gave the interest of \$5,000 a year to the wife and children of Bryan McCahill until the youngest came of age, on condition that he would convey the house he held to the executors of the will in trust for his wife and children. By the will the nieces' shares are tied up for their lives with cross remainders among them. The widow and some of the heirs contest the will.

The Estate of Louis Benard. The will of Louis Bonard, leaving the whole of his property to the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, was executed on the 14th of February.
Four days previously he signed another will, leaving \$30,000 to his friend Walter Jenes and \$10,000 to the William R. Bell, and the rest of his property to the Society. This will, which was prepared by W. R. Bell, of the Registrar's office, is now in the hands of Surrogate Hutchings. This puts a different phase to the late Mr. Bonard's bequest. Whether it will affect the eccentric but philanthropic Bergh's bile—if he has any—or not remains to be seen.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

Close of the Term-Sentences of Alleged Murderers and Convicted Bargiars and Thieves-Van Ecten, the Wall Street Porger, Sent to the State Prison for Before Recorder Hackett.

Yesterday being the last day of the February term, which has extended into the present month, the court room was crowded by lawyers and citizens desirous of seeing the noted criminals whom the Recorder was expected to sentence. The term Recorder was expected to sentence. The terms which has just closed will be memorable in the annals of this court. His Henor the Recorder, who's by the dignified and impartial manner in which he discharges his official duties, disposed of more cases during the term than on any previous month since he has presided in the General Sessions. Not less than 170 prisoners have been tried, the aggregate punishment meted out to those who convicted of crimes being about 800 years. As the District Attorney observed to the jury a few days since, the majority of the indictments were for, offences against the property of citizeus, such as burglary and larceny. And yet two celebrated cases were tried during the month of a different character.

cases were tried during the month of a different character.

Assistant District Attorney Sallivan tried Dr.; Gwynne, who was convicted of bigamy; also Minnie Davis, for arson, who was also found guilty, and Charles McDermott for outraging a little girl.

Recorder Hackett, acting up to his known record; did not swerve from the performance of his duty in modifying the punishment in these cases, but meted out the full pensity. McDermott was sent for twenty years, Minuic Davis ten years and Dr.; Gwynne for five years, to the State Prison.

District Attorney Garvin and Messrs, Sullivan and Fellows were present in court yesterday morning.

Patrick Griffin, who pleaded gullty to manelaughter in the third degree, having caused the death of George II. Johnson, was the first prisoner arraigned for sentence. Mr. Howe urged in his extenuation, his previous good character and the fact that he was attacked and beaten by the deceased. The Recorder said he never could be made to beheve that he would be justified, except by the most extraordinary cir-

his previous good character and the fact that he was attacked and beaten by the deceased. The Recorder said he never could be made to believe that he would be justified, except by the most extraordinary circumstances, from diminishing the penalty placed in the discretion of the Court in cases of this character. The District Attorner acted with great consideration to the accused in accepting the plea of manistanghter. Gridin was sent to the State Prison for four years.

Exercised to the State Prison for four years.

Exercised to the State Prison for four years.

Louis M. Van Eeten was then arraigned. Judge Stant made some feeling remarks in mitigation of punishment, stating that his client knew that he had jeopardized the interests of the commercial public by his wrongs, but that at the expiration of his punishment he promises to be a better man.

District Attorney Garvin said:—In reference to this case your Honor will recollect that the commercial community in this great metropolis has been shaken from centre to ctreumference by the conduct of men of this description. When you sap the foundations of commercial credit and intercourse between commercial men, and in regard to very large amounts of money, and establish a want of confidence, you shake all that is most sacred in business circles. This man, whatever his former history may have been, is undoubtedly guilty of all that he has pleaded to in this case, and he deserves no sort of mercy at the hands of courts or juries for what he has done. His conduct before and since the transactions for which he now appears at the bar of this court to day was of such a character as to utterly preclude the possibility of any sympathy being extended to him. But I am bound to say that he has rendered some little service to the public by some disclosures he has made, and, notwinstanding his misdeeds, I think there ought to be some allowance made for that service. I move that senience be passed on the two indictment to which he has pleaded to him. But I am bound to say that he

rested him in New Orleans.

BROCKWAY REMANDED FOR SENTENCE.
Charles D. Vanderpool, alias brockway, who pleaded guilty to forgery in the third degree, and who was charged with an extensive torgery, was placed at the bar for sentence.

Judge Garvin expressed the desire that sentence might be postponed for a lew days. Facts had just come to his knowledge which might lead him to feel it to be his daty to put Brockway on trial, as he was a lorger of the stamp of Van Eten. The Recorder directed the prisoner to be remanded.

OTHER SENTENCES.

OTHER SENTENCES.

Philip Brady, who was convicted of an assault, with a dangerous weapon, was schienced to the State Prison for eighteen months.

Charles Rellly, who was convicted of burglary in the third degree, upon whose person a leaded revolver was found, was sent to the State Prison for five years, the Recorder observing that he was informed Rellly was one of the most daring burglars in the city.

nive years, the Recorder observing that he was informed Relly was one of the most daring burglars in the city.

John T. Earight, who cheated an emigrant out of a few dollars, was sentenced to the Pentientlary for six months. His Honor said that aithough Phright proved a previous good character, he feit it to be his duty to impose the severest penalty which he could impose of petity larceny, in order, it possible, to break up the organized system of emigrant swinding at the Battery.

Richard McGovern, who was jointly indicted with John Tague, pleaded guilty to burglari onsiy entering the premises of William H. Arnott, 418 West Twenty-sixth street, on the 20th of January, 400 worth of property having been stolen. He was remanded for sentence. His confederate was sent to the State Frison a few days since for live years.

John Donovan, who, on the 20th of February stole a bag containing clothing, the property of William M. Chappell, was convicted of petty larceny and sent to the Pentientiary for six months.

"A horse: A horse! My Engode for A horse!!" Alonzo Green bleaded guilty to grand larceny, his counsel stating that a year and a half since his client was guilty of a similar offence. He was charged on both occasions with stealing horses. His counsel said that Green inet with a severe acci-

CONTINUED ON NINTH PAGE.